

PACKET AND OPTICAL ROUTING EQUIPMENT AND METHOD

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates in general to the field of
5 optical communication systems and more in particular to a
packet and optical routing equipment and method.

PRIOR ART

As is known, the growth of the Internet has brought to
10 ever-increasing traffic volumes that in turn require the
use of broader-band communication systems. Thus, the use
of optical communication systems, employing fiber optics,
has already been proposed for transmitting IP packets.
The resulting increasing and progressive integration of
15 data and voice traffic brings about the need of systems
and equipment adapted to manage transmission of both
traditional optical signals (e.g. SONET/SDH, Synchronous
Optical Network/Synchronous Digital Hierarchy or ATM,
Asynchronous Transfer Mode signals) and packet-based
20 signals (e.g. IP/MPLS, Internet Protocol/Multi-Protocol
Label Switching signals).

Currently, IP/MPLS routers and non-IP equipment are
attached to networks using WDM (Wavelength Division
25 Multiplexing) systems through optical interfaces and the
control of the different systems is not integrated. This
leads to complex and expensive network configurations
that do not facilitate the introduction of new services
in communication network.

30 To solve this problem, integration of packet and optical
forwarding capabilities in a same node of the network is
desired.

35 US 2002/0018269 discloses a method and system for

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controlling optical connections in an optical network, wherein every node in the network consists of a router and an optical cross-connect and intelligence for resource management is concentrated in the IP layer. This document however does not disclose in detail the architecture of the nodes of the network and in particular how IP and non-IP signals are multiplexed in the nodes.

10 EP-A-1 076 468 teaches the architecture of IP packet transmission equipment connected by optical backbone transmission lines to form an IP packet transmission network. According to this document, each arbitrary signal is converted into IP packets that are routed by an
15 IP routing part to optical path conversion parts. Optical path signals from the optical path signal conversion parts are provided directly to an optical path route switching part of the IP packet transmission equipment. The optical path route switching part also receives
20 optical path signals obtained by wavelength demultiplexing and optical/electric/optical converting OTM (Optical Transport Module) signals from optical backbone transmission lines. The optical path route switching part cross-connects the optical path signals to
25 output routes according to their destinations.

Applicant remarks that this architecture is complex and involves a substantial processing of both the OTM signals from the optical backbone transmission lines and the
30 arbitrary signals that are directly inputted in the IP packet transmission equipment.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The aim of the invention is thus to provide a packet and
35 optical routing equipment and method that are simple and

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offer savings in the expenditure as regards implementation and operation.

Applicant has developed a simple architecture in which
5 both packet and non-packet signals are forwarded and
routed in the same node, with an integrated control of
the different parts managing the packet and non-packet
signals. The presence of non-packet interfaces, not
requiring packet elaboration, as well as packet
10 interfaces, both connected to a WDM interface unit by a
switching unit, allows a smooth evolution from a network
based on traditional TDM (Time Division Multiplexing)
circuits to a network based on more modern IP/MPLS and/or
GMPLS (Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching)
15 services.

In particular, the reconfigurability of the electric
switching unit allows a variable proportion of
input/outputs for packet and non packet signals to be
20 connected each time to the WDM interface unit. The ratio
of connected non-packet input/outputs to connected packet
input/outputs is thus variable according to the need,
offering a great deal of flexibility and cost saving due
to the fact that in general is possible to reduce the
25 number of lasers equipped in the WDM interfaces.

According to the present invention, there is provided a
packet and optical routing equipment, comprising:

- optical input means receiving input multiplexed
30 signals;
- optical output means supplying output multiplexed
signals;
- a non-packet optical port exchanging branch non-packet
signals;
- 35 - a packet optical port exchanging branch packet signals;

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- an optical forwarding and multiplexing stage coupled between said optical input and said optical output;
- a packet forwarding stage connected between said optical packet port and said optical forwarding and multiplexing stage;
- 5 characterized by:
 - a non-packet optical/electric converter connected to said non-packet optical port and converting said branch non-packet signals into and from non-packet electric signals;
 - 10 - a packet optical/electric converter connected between said optical packet port and said packet forwarding stage, said packet optical/electric converter converting said branch packet signals into and from electric packet signals exchanged with said packet forwarding stage;
 - 15 - an electric switching unit connected to said non-packet optical/electric converter and said packet forwarding stage for exchanging therewith said electric non-packet and packet signals; and
 - 20 - an interface converter coupled between said electric switching unit and said optical forwarding and multiplexing stage for converting said electric non-packet and packet signals into and from optical signals supplied to and from said optical forwarding and
 - 25 multiplexing stage.

According to the invention, an optical network of wavelength multiplexing type and a method for packet and non-packet optical signal routing are provided, according to claims 13, and 14, respectively.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For an understanding of the present invention preferred embodiments thereof are now described, purely by way of non-limiting example, with reference to the attached

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drawings, wherein:

- Figure 1 illustrates a wavelength division multiplexed optical network of the ring-type, according to an embodiment of the invention;
- 5 - Figure 2 is a block diagram of one of the nodes of the network of Figure 1;
- Figure 3 is a more detailed block diagram of one component of the node of Figure 2;
- Figure 4 is a more detailed block diagram of the node
10 of Figure 2;
- Figure 5 represents the flow of control and a data signals on the network of Figure 1;
- Figure 6 is a block diagram of a node of wavelength division multiplexed optical network of a meshed type;
- 15 - Figure 7 is a more detailed block diagram of some components of the diagram of Figure 6;
- Figure 8 is a more detailed block diagram of the node of Figure 2, in an embodiment alternative to that of Fig. 4.

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In the following description, the expression "non-packet interface" indicates any type of interface that processes signals that do not require processing at a packet level, independently from the presence or not of packet or non-
25 packet traffic within the signals (e.g. SDH, ATM, Gigabit Ethernet, Fibre Channel); conversely, the expression "packet interface" indicates any type of interface that processes signals at a packet level. Correspondingly, the expression "non-packet signals" indicates any type of
30 signals that are output or directed toward a non-packet interface, independently from the presence or not of packet or non-packet traffic within the signals (e.g. SDH, ATM, Gigabit Ethernet, Fibre Channel).

35 BEST MODE OF IMPLEMENTING THE INVENTION

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Figure 1 illustrates an optical network 1 implementing a wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) technique and having a ring-like configuration. The ring-like configuration is only an example, and the invention is applicable to also meshed-type networks, as will be clear later on.

According to Figure 1, the optical network 1 comprises a number of nodes 2, here four, each defining a packet and optical routing equipment (P&ORE). Each node 2 is connected to a neighboring node 2 through optical fibers 3, each optical fiber 3 being able to carry a certain number (e.g. 40) of optical wavelengths λ_1 , λ_2 , ..., λ_N . The optical fibers 3 form an external ring 4a and an internal ring 4b. For example, the external ring 4a is designed to carry signals in a counter-clockwise direction and the internal ring 4b is designed to carry signals in a clockwise direction.

Each node 2 is connected to a first and a second group of interfaces 5, 6. The first group of interfaces 5 connects the node 2 to non-packet clients (e.g. SDH equipment); the second group of interfaces 6 connects the node 2 to packet clients (e.g. edge routers).

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Figure 2 shows a simplified block diagram of a node 2. The node 2 comprises an optical forwarding and multiplexing unit 10 having two input ends 10a1, 10a2 and two output ends 10b1, 10b2 connected to the optical fibers 3 through fiber interfaces 11, shown only schematically. The optical forwarding and multiplexing unit 10 has the task of adding/dropping to/from an exiting/entering multiplexed signal the optical signals that are to be inserted/extracted in the node; furthermore, it has the task of transferring the optical

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signals coming from an entering optical fiber 3 and to be transferred to a next node 2 toward an exiting optical fiber 3.

5 The optical forwarding and multiplexing unit 10 is associated, as more clearly described later on, to a WDM interface unit 12 converting the optical signals extracted in the node 2 into electrical signals and converting the electrical signals to be inserted on the
10 optical fibers 3 into optical signals of suitable wavelength.

The WDM interface unit 12 is connected to an electric switching unit 13 switching electrical signals between
15 the WDM interface unit 12, on one side, and a non-packet interface 14 and a packet forwarding module 15, on the other side. To this end, the electric switching unit 13 has non-packet input/outputs 18a connected to the non-packet interface 14, packet input/outputs 18b connected
20 to the packet forwarding module 15 and switch input/outputs 19 connected to the WDM interface unit 12.

The non-packet interface 14 has the main task of converting the electrical signals coming from the
25 electric switching unit 13 (also called branch non-packet signals) into optical signals supplied to the first group of interfaces 5 through non-packet ports 21, and vice versa. Furthermore, the non-packet interface 14 has the task, if necessary, of performing specific signal
30 processing, such as Client Overhead processing.

The packet forwarding module 15 has the task of managing packet-like signals and may be the forwarding plane of commercially available packet routers (e.g. IP/MPLS
35 routers - Internet Protocol/ Multi-Protocol Label

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Switching routers). The packet forwarding module 15 thus interconnects the electric switching unit 13 to packet interfaces 16 that have the main task of converting the electrical signals coming from the packet forwarding module 15 (also called branch packet signals) into optical signals supplied to the second group of interfaces 6 through packet ports 22, and vice versa. Furthermore, the packet interfaces 16 have the task of performing specific signal processing, as known for any standard packet interface. The packet forwarding module 15 has also the task of forwarding control signals to/from a packet and optical control plane 20 through a connection line 24 in particular operative conditions and in case of particular setting of the network, as explained hereinbelow.

The packet and optical control plane 20 is connected to all the components of the node 2 and controls the operation thereof, as explained in more detail later on; the packet and optical control plane 20 is also connected to outside equipment with which it exchanges information/controls. The packet and optical control plane 20 can be a software enhancement of a commercially available packet control plane with the capacity of monitoring signaling coming from the optical fibers 3 and/or from Management Systems and/or from legacy equipment (e.g. by Optical User-to-network interface O-UNI that has been defined in OIF-Optical Internetworking Forum), to send commands to the components of the node 2, as indicated, and to drive packet routing of the packet forwarding module 15. The packet and optical control plane 20 and the packet forwarding module 15 form, together, a packet forwarding stage, suitable for processing packet signals.

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In the node 2 of Figure 2, optical packet and non-packet signals supplied by the first and second group of interfaces 5, 6 are converted into electrical signals and processed in the non-packet and packet interfaces 14, 16, (and in the packet forwarding unit 15 in the case of packet signals), then they are supplied to the WDM interfaces 12 through the switching unit 13. The WDM interfaces 12 convert the electric signals into optical signals of suitable wavelength and supply them to the optical forwarding and multiplexing unit 10. The optical forwarding and multiplexing unit 10 inserts the converted optical signals into the outgoing fibers 3. Conversely, optical signals of preselected wavelengths, to be terminated at the node 2, are extracted by the optical forwarding and multiplexing unit 10, converted into electric signals and in case processed by WDM interfaces 12. These signals are then switched to the non-packet interface 14 and supplied to the first group of interfaces 5 in the case of non-packet signals or to the packet forwarding module 15 in the case of packet signals. Packet signals are then supplied to second group of interfaces 6 or towards WDM interfaces 12 in case of packets directed to other nodes 2, according to their destination.

Thereby, with a simple architecture, both packet and non-packet signals are forwarded and routed in the same node, with an integrated control of the different parts managing the packet and non-packet signals. Thus, a cost reduction is achieved, due to the reduction of expensive Optical/electric/optical interfaces between the router and the optical forwarding and multiplexing unit 10. This advantage is enhanced by the additional presence of parts (non-packet interfaces 14) not requiring packet elaboration, connected to the optical forwarding and

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multiplexing unit 10 by only the switching unit 13. This approach allows a smooth evolution from a network based on traditional TDM (Time Division Multiplexing) circuits to a network based on more modern IP/MPLS and/or GMPLS (Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching) services.

According to an aspect of the invention, the electric switching unit 13 is of a reconfigurable type, and allows a variable proportion of input/outputs 18a and 18b to be connected each time to the switching input/outputs 19, according to the needs. To this end, the electric switching unit 13 has m_1 non-packet input/outputs 18a connected to the non-packet interface 14, m_2 packet input/outputs 18b connected to the packet forwarding module 15 and n switching input/outputs 19 connected to the WDM interface unit 12, with $m = m_1 + m_2$ being generally greater than or equal to n . Thus, generally not all the non-packet and packet input/outputs 18a, 18b may be simultaneously connected to the switching input/outputs 19, and typically no fixed connection exists between the non-packet and packet input/outputs 18a, 18b, on one side, and the switching input/outputs 19, on the other side. The packet and optical control plane 20 decides during operation the specific connections to be activated, according to the non-packet and packet signals to be exchanged between the non-packet interface 14 and the packet forwarding module 15, on one side, and the WDM interface unit 12, on the other side. The ratio of connected non-packet input/outputs 18a to connected packet input/outputs 18b is thus variable according to the need, offering a great deal of flexibility and cost saving due to the fact that in general is possible to reduce the number of lasers equipped in the WDM interfaces 12.

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The reconfigurability of the electric switching unit 13 allows a simple implementation of protection procedures, allowing splitting of a signal received on either the non-packet or the packet input/outputs 18a, 18b into two equal signals which are assigned different wavelengths and/or transmitted onto both rings 4a, 4b to obtain a redundancy transmission. Furthermore, in case of an electric switching unit 13 configured so as to allow connection between two different switching input/outputs 19, it is also possible to route signals traveling onto one of the rings (e.g. the external ring 4a) toward the other ring (e.g. the internal ring 4b), for overcoming any failure on the network.

The electric switching unit 13 may be implemented as shown schematically in the block diagram of Figure 3 by a crosspoint switch array 25 and a controlling electronics 26.

The controlling electronics 26 should generally include one or more processors for controlling the effective switching of the crosspoint switch array 25, as well as a circuitry, e.g. for operation and maintenance purposes.

The signals entering the crosspoint switch array 25, at high frequency (e.g. a few/tens of GHz) may be divided into parallel flows so as to reduce the frequency thereof, and switched at a lower frequency. Then, the split signals are grouped together again at the output, to obtain the original entering signal at high frequency.

The crosspoint switch array 25 may be a commercial component. For example, for a network operating under the specification G.709, with a frequency of 10.709 Gb/s, assuming 8+8 switching input/outputs 19 (ability of

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adding/dropping 8 channels for each ring 4a, 4b), taking into account that each channel is bidirectional, so that 16 channels are to be exchanged for each ring, and assuming that each channel is demultiplexed into e.g.
5 four channel operating in parallel at a lower frequency, thus requiring in practice the switching of 128 channels, the crosspoint switch array 25 may be implemented by the component VSC 3140 of Vitesse Semiconductor Corporation (144x144 channels at 3.6 Gb/s).

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Figure 4 shows an embodiment of node 2, representing, in particular, the structure of the WDM interface unit 12 and the optical forwarding and multiplexing unit 10. Figure 4 also shows the connections among the functional
15 blocks. Such connections do not represent necessarily physical links but in general data and/or signaling logical flows and a different mix of fibers and electrical connections could be used. In general, thick lines represent optical connections, thin lines represent
20 electrical connections for data exchange and dashed lines represent control connections between the packet and optical control plane 20 and the control logic units of each block.

25 Specifically, the optical forwarding and multiplexing unit 10 comprises two groups of optical add/drop multiplexers (OADMs) 27. The groups of OADMs 27 can be either used to add/drop a wavelength from a single ring entering on one side of the node 2 and exiting from the
30 other (ring 4a or 4b), as shown in Figure 4, or to add/drop a wavelength from the two optical fibers 3 on the same multiplexed interface 11, as shown in Figure 8. Each group comprises a plurality of OADMs 27 cascade-connected, to allow passage of the signals toward a next
35 node 2 in the preset direction as well as extraction of

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the signals to be terminated in the node 2 and insertion of the signal to be added to the respective optical fiber 3. Preferably, the OADMs 27 are tunable, so as to allow selection of the wavelengths of the signals to be added/dropped, and have known structure (see e.g. the optical recirculators and associated optical channel selectors described in US 2002/0024698 A1; suitable OADMs may be also the commercial components "Lambda Flow" commercialized by Lambda Crossing; "CP-3204" commercialized by Clarendon Photonics; or "Fasma tunable filters" commercialized by Ondax).

In case of OADMs 27 connected on ring 4a or 4b, Figure 4, each group of OADMs 27 is connected at the input and output ends 10a1, 10a2, 10b1, 10b2 to the respective ring 4a, 4b by control channel termination units 31, of known type. Optical amplifiers 30 may be included between control channel termination units 31 and OADMs 27, if needed for power budget purposes. In particular, the control channel termination units 31 are connected to the packet and optical control plane 20 and to the packet forwarding module 15 and operate to extract/insert the signals traveling on the control channel, before reaching the optical amplifiers 30 if present, as below explained.

The WDM interface unit 12 comprises two batteries of transceivers 28, one for each set of each OADM 27. Each transceiver 28 is connected to a respective OADM 27 and to a respective switch input/output 19 and is formed by three parts, in a per se known manner and shown only schematically in Figure 4. In detail, each transceiver 28 comprises a transmitter, a receiver and a processing electronics. The transmitters are implemented by lasers that convert the electrical signal supplied on the respective switch input/output 19 into an optical signal

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to be added to the respective optical fiber by the associated OADMs 27. Preferably, the lasers are tunable and are operated at a wavelength set by the packet and optical control plane 20. Thus, they perform wavelength
5 adaptation between the client signals and the optical ring network. The receivers are photodetectors of gray type, and are able to receive the optical signals extracted by the respective OADMs 27 and convert them into electric signals. The processing electronics
10 performs specific functions on the network wavelengths, such as overhead processing (e.g. channel identifying, performance monitoring, etc.).

Although in Figure 4 the transceivers 28 are shown
15 grouped in a stand-alone module (WDM interface unit 12), they may be integrated partially in the optical forwarding and multiplexing unit 10; e.g. only the transmitters, the receivers or the opto-electronic components (transmitters + receivers) may be integrated
20 in the optical forwarding and multiplexing unit 10.

Figure 4 also shows a client apparatus 33, connected to the first group of interfaces 5, a packet routing equipment 34 (e.g. an IP router), connected to the second
25 group of interfaces 6 and a network master manager 35. The client apparatus 33 and the packet routing equipment 34 are connected to the packet and optical control plane 20, for exchanging control signals; the network master manager 35 may be connected to the packet and optical
30 control plane 20 through intermediate layers, not shown.

With the architecture shown in Figures 1-4, a link between two generic nodes 2 may be established as an explicit request from a non-packet client 33, or a packet
35 routing equipment 34; as an internal decision from the

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packet and optical control plane 20 due to some packet traffic needs or as a request from the master manager 35.

According to a possible implementation, the request is
5 communicated to the node 2 through a direct communication between the client and the source node 2, using the direct line connecting the client apparatus 33 or the packet routing equipment 34 to the packet and optical control plane 20, by a standard protocol such as OIF
10 (Optical Internetworking Forum) O-UNI (Optical User Network Interface) interface or by other protocols. In the alternative, an indirect communication between client and the node 2 is performed, by signaling involving the master manager 35.

15 When the packet and optical control plane 20 of a node 2 generates a request (coming from clients or internally generated) of setting up a connection (lightpath setup request), it chooses a certain wavelength (λ_x) on either
20 the external or internal ring 4a, 4b and signals the request to a destination node 2, e.g. by GMPLS signaling. The request is sent onto a control channel that, in the shown embodiment, is implemented as an in-fiber/out-of-band mode, that is it uses, on the optical fibers 3, a
25 specific wavelength, not comprised in the common band of the data signals (e.g. at 1510 nm, outside the known C and L band of optical amplifiers for the data signals).

In the alternative, by providing specific interfaces to
30 the node 2 or exploiting already existing traffic interface towards packet (e.g. IP) equipment, it is possible to implement an out-of-fiber control channel, e.g. by a separate packet (such as IP) network.

35 According to a different embodiment, the control channel

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may be implemented in an in-fiber/in-band mode, at a preset wavelength, in which case the control signals are extracted and added on the internal or external ring 4a, 4b by an own OADM 27 and an own transceiver 28, that
5 operate at a fixed wavelength, selected for control signaling. In this case, the control signals extracted by the associated OADM 27 and converted by the associated transceiver 28 are routed by the electric switching unit 13 to the packet forwarding module 15 and then (through
10 connection line 24) to the packet and optical control plane 20, where they are processed. Analogously, control signals to be sent to a subsequent node 2 are transmitted by the packet and optical control plane 20 to the associated transceiver 28 through the connection line 24,
15 the packet forwarding module 15 and the switching unit 13, converted into optical signals and added to the other optical signals on the selected ring 4a, 4b by the associated OADM 27.

20 The lightpath setup request is extracted either by the channel termination unit 31 (in case of in-fiber/out-of-band mode) or by the associated OADM 27 (in case of in-fiber/in-band mode) of a subsequent node 2 on the selected ring 4a, 4b and sent to the relative packet and
25 optical control plane 20 that processes the request, verifies internally the availability of resources (e.g. a certain wavelength) and performs any other necessary elaboration (e.g. policy, priorities). If the request is accepted, the packet and optical control plane 20 books
30 the required resources and propagates the request to the next node 2 on the selected ring 4a, 4b; otherwise, the request is refused, sending a refuse message to the source node 2. At the destination node 2, the packet and optical control plane 20 verifies the availability of a
35 transceiver 28 and relative OADM 27, as well as all other

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requirements, as above described. Moreover, the packet and optical control plane 20 must verify the availability of resources towards the client and in general it should agree on the way to perform the connectivity with the
5 client.

If all checks are passed, the request is accepted, resources are allocated and a positive response is sent towards the source node 2 by the destination node 2.
10 Depending on the implementation, for a bidirectional connection, the backward path may be established either on the same part of ring 4a, 4b on the optical fibers 3 not used previously, or on the complementary part of ring 4a, 4b. In the latter case, a new signaling procedure, as
15 described above, has to be activated; the wavelength required and any other requirement (e.g. priority), may be different from the one used from the source node 2.

In case of an out-of-fiber/out-of-band mode, the same
20 procedure as above described applies, except for the control signals travelling on a separate network, e.g. an IP network.

The connection is thus set up by properly setting the
25 electric switching unit 13 and tuning the tunable laser of the transceivers 28 of both the source and destination nodes 2, if applicable, and by tuning the OADMs 27 of the source and the destination nodes 2, if applicable.

Therefore, as above explained, the source node 2 may send
30 non-packet and packet data on the reserved channel (specified wavelength on the selected external or internal ring 4a, 4b), through the lasers of transceivers 28 and through OADMs 27, either or both being suitably
35 tuned if applicable. Data signals exiting the

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source/destination node 2 thus pass the intermediate nodes 2, without being processed therein, until the destination/source node 2, where they are extracted by the OADMs 27 and converted by the transceivers 28, either or both being suitably tuned if applicable. According to the signal nature, data signals are then switched by the electric switching unit 13 of the destination node 2 (and source node 2 for the contradirectional flow coming from destination node) and passed to the non-packet interface 14 or to the packet forwarding module 15, wherefrom they are transmitted to the client apparatus 33 or to the packet routing equipment 34.

The above operation of the network is schematically shown in Figure 5, wherein only three nodes are shown more in detail and only with regard to the specific blocks necessary to show the different processing of control signals (the transmission whereof is represented by dashed lines passing through and processed, if necessary, at the packet and optical control plane -POCP- of all nodes), and data (packet and non-packet) signals (whose optical path is represented by dash-and-dot lines passing through all nodes along the path but processed at only the source and destination nodes 2). Here, the optical forwarding and multiplexing unit 10, the WDM interface unit 12 and the electric switching unit 13 have been shown as a single block 37 (forwarding and switching).

According to a peculiarity of the present network, the connectivity of data packet signals can be implemented in a flexible way. Thereby, if data packet traffic is below a certain threshold, a base connectivity is established, using the control channel also for packet communication. That approach allows a wavelength to be saved as long as

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traffic is below a certain threshold. In this case, data packet signals are processed at all nodes 2, including the intermediate nodes 2, where packets reach the respective packet forwarding modules 15 and are routed by those ones to the appropriate next node 2. When the traffic becomes higher and goes above the threshold, data packets are routed on an optical path on purpose established as above described with reference to Figures 1-4, with direct connection between the source and destination nodes 2 and no processing at the intermediate nodes 2. If, thereafter, traffic reduces below the threshold (or a different threshold) on the established optical path, the base connectivity is used again for transmitting data packet signals as above explained.

According to one solution, in case of low volume traffic, base connectivity of packet (e.g., IP) data traffic is implemented using the optical path previously established for control signals, as above described; in an alternative, base connectivity is implemented using a specific wavelength among those used for transmitting data.

Figure 6 shows the simplified block diagram of a node 200 suitable for an optical network implementing a wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) technique and having a meshed-like configuration. The basic structure of the node 200 is the same as that of the node 2 shown in Figure 2, and thus similar parts have been identified by the same reference numerals and will not be described again. The node 200 of Figure 6 differs from the node 2 of Figures 2, 4 basically for the optical forwarding and multiplexing part, as below discussed.

According to Figure 6, the optical forwarding and

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5 multiplexing unit 10 comprises a multiplexing/demultiplexing unit 201 having inputs 10a and outputs 10b connected to a plurality of optical fibers 3 connected to the other nodes of the network and carrying optical signals to and from the node 200. The multiplexing/demultiplexing unit 201, shown more in detail in Figure 7 and described hereafter, is connected to the WDM interface 12 through an optical switching unit 202 routing the optical signals according to their destination.

15 In detail, as shown in Figure 7, the multiplexing/demultiplexing unit 201 comprises a set of demultiplexing elements 204 and a set of multiplexing elements 205. Each demultiplexing element 204 has an input connected to an own optical fiber 3 carrying entering signals and a plurality of outputs connected to the optical switching unit 202. Each output of each demultiplexing element 204 thus supplies a single signal at a preset wavelength. Each multiplexing element 205 has a plurality of inputs connected to the optical switching unit 202 and receiving an own signal at a preset wavelength, and an output connected to an own optical fiber 3 and supplying a plurality of exiting signals.

25 The optical switching unit 202 is connected to all the outputs of the demultiplexing elements 204, all the inputs of the multiplexing elements 205 and all the input/outputs of the transceivers 28 and connects them according to the desired routing of the optical signals. In particular, the optical switching unit 202 may connect a specific output of a demultiplexing element 204 to the receiver of one of the transceivers 28 of the WDM interface 12 or to an input of a multiplexing element 30 205, according to the destination of the optical signal,

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analogously to what described for the OADMs 27 with reference to Figure 5. Furthermore, the optical switching unit 202 may connect an output of the transceivers 28 of the WDM interface 12 to an input of a multiplexing element 205; each multiplexing element 205 then adds the optical signals at its inputs (either coming from an entering optical fiber 3 through a demultiplexing element 204 or from the WDM interface 12) and supplies them together to an own output optical fiber 3.

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The actual connections implemented by the optical switching unit 202 between the demultiplexing elements 204, the multiplexing elements 205 and the WDM interface 12 is controlled by the packet and optical control plane 20 according to the settings established following optical path requests and network status, analogously to what described above for a ring-type network.

The electric switching unit 13 then handles the routing of signals entering the node 200 and supplied to the WDM interface 12 toward the packet forwarding module 15 and the non-packet interface 14, and the routing of signals from the packet forwarding module 15 and the non-packet interface 14 toward the WDM interface 12, providing a high switching flexibility according to the connection requirements of the packet and the non-packet signals, as above described.

Finally, it is clear that numerous modifications and variants can be made to the equipment, network and method described and illustrated herein, all falling within the scope of the invention, as defined in the attached claims.

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